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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/941,265	08/28/2001	Han S. Cho	CS11122	7226

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EXAMINER	
GENACK, MATTHEW W	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2645	

DATE MAILED: 12/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/941,265	CHO, HAN S.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Matthew W. Genack	2645	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 August 2001 is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 28 August 2001.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☒ Other: Supplemental IDS.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 11 recites the limitation "The method of claim" in the first line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because claim 20 does not exist, and even if it did, it would be an improper limitation. Examiner interprets "20" to mean "10."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jang *et. al.*, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0091754.

Jang *et. al.* discloses a method by which the user of a Internet enabled cellular telephone can access a given URL (Abstract, Fig. 1). In order to access the site associated with the URL, the cellular telephone must transmit the URL. In particular, the depression of a particular key for longer than normal will load

the website associated with the URL (which is stored in the telephone) that is associated with that particular key (0057).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-2, 5, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Valimaa *et. al.*, U.S Patent No. 5,926,769, in view of Jang *et. al.*

In one embodiment of the invention of Valimaa *et. al.*, the practice of "long" key depression is disclosed. For example, the depression of a key for a period greater than 1.5 seconds would be interpreted differently than the depression of that key for less than 1.5 seconds (Column 4 Lines 15-19). After a long key press, the device enters either Read Mode (which transpires if the keypad buffer is empty), or Store Mode (Column 4 Lines 24-30 Fig. 3). After making a long key depression and entering Read mode, the stored telephone number associated with the depressed numeric key is displayed (Column 4 Lines 31-40). Also, Valimaa *et. al.* discloses the method whereby a telephone number may be retrieved from or stored to memory via sequential depressions of the same key, whereby the last depression is a long depression (Column 5 Lines 21-23, Column 5 line 65 to Column 6 Line 2, Column 6 Lines 17-22). In this

particular embodiment, information stored in the cellular telephone's memory is associated with sequential depressions of one particular input key. Valimaa *et. al.* thus discloses a method whereby information stored on a cellular telephone, a telephone number, is transmitted. Furthermore, Valimaa *et. al.* explicitly discloses the use of a controller in the cellular telephone, and said controller may be comprised of a digital signal processor, a microprocessor, and various other circuits (Column 2 Line 66 to Column 3 Line 5). Also, a memory that contains a number assignment module for storing a plurality of telephone numbers is included with the cellular telephone (Column 3 Lines 21-27). Finally, the presence of an input pad with a plurality of keys is disclosed (Column 3 Lines 11-13).

Valimaa *et. al.* does not expressly disclose the act of transmitting the stored telephone number after the long key depress (*e.g.* the last numeric keystroke), but rather only after the SEND key is depressed after the numeric sequence has been entered.

At the time that the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the two aforementioned embodiments such that a given telephone number may be called by pressing one numeric key a certain number of times, such that all but the last depressions are short, and the last depression is long, and after the long depression, the call to the associated stored number is automatically called.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine these embodiments because of the convenience offered to the user, as well as the decreased probability of an accidentally dialed number.

7. Claims 3-4, 6-8, and 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Valimaa *et. al.* in view of Jung *et. al.*, further in view of Tiilikainen, U.S. Patent No. 5,710,810.

Valimaa *et. al.* in view of Jung *et. al.* discloses all of the limitations of claims 1, 5, and 12, as outlined above. Additionally, Valimaa *et. al.* discloses the feature whereby a given key being depressed a different number of times, with the last depression of the key being a long key press, will either retrieve or store (depending on which mode the cellular telephone is in) distinct telephone numbers (Column 5 Lines 55-61).

Neither Valimaa *et. al.* nor Jung *et. al.* expressly discloses the feature whereby at least two separate telephone numbers are associated with one name on the cellular telephone's calling list.

Tiilikainen discloses the feature whereby a given individual on the user's list may have more than one telephone number associated with him, in the context of quick dialing from a mobile telephone (Column 1 Line 62 to Column 2 Line 11).

At the time that the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the feature whereby a given individual on the user's list may have more than one telephone number associated with him, with the feature of the invention of Valimaa *et. al.* in which

different numbers of depressions of one numeric key will retrieve different telephone numbers from memory, with the combined result of depressing a given numeric key any of a given number of times will retrieve different telephone numbers associated with the same individual. Furthermore, the storing of multiple telephone numbers could be done in a similar manner, albeit in store mode, and each one stored so as to correspond to different numbers of depressions of a given numeric key.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this change because it would make it easier to memorize the key-individual correspondences, and because of the convenience in calling any given individual at any particular telephone number.

8. Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang *et. al.* in view of Valimaa *et. al.*

Jang *et. al.* discloses all of the limitations of claim 9, as outlined above.

Jang *et. al.* does not expressly disclose the use of sequential key inputs.

Valimaa *et. al.* discloses the use of sequential depressions of the same key, with the last keystroke being a long depression (Column 5 lines 55-62).

At the time that the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the invention of Jang *et. al.* with the feature of the invention of Valimaa *et. al.* whereby sequential depressions of the same key (with the last keystroke being a long depression) are used.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine these features because of the convenience of being able to access a website

with a small number of keystrokes offered to the user, and because of the decreased probability of not reaching the website on the first attempt because of accidental depressions of the wrong key(s).

9. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Valimaa *et. al.* in view of Jung *et. al.*, further in view of Tiilikainen, further in view of Mager, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0017839.

Valimaa *et. al.* in view of Jung *et. al.*, further in view of Tiilikainen disclose all of the limitations of claim 13, as outlined above.

Neither Valimaa *et. al.*, nor Jung *et. al.*, nor Tiilikainen disclose the use of a cellular telephone that has of email features.

Mager discloses a mobile electronic communication device that may store telephone numbers, email addresses, and URLs (0027 Lines 1-3).

At the time that the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the storage of telephone numbers, email address, and URLs with the combined features of Valimaa *et. al.* in view of Jung *et. al.*, further in view of Tiilikainen.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this combination because of the increased flexibility offered to the user when he is also offered the capability of storing email addresses.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew W. Genack whose telephone number is 703-605-4305. The examiner can normally be reached on FLEX.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on 703-305-4895. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Matthew Genack

Examiner

Art Unit 2645

Matthew Genack

10 December 2004

FAN TSANG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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